The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1901 XXXIX—NO 43

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Interesting Incident in the President's Life.

SALOONKEEPER SCARED.

His Little Plan Was Not a Success, and He May be Indicted by the Grand Jury—Assignment of Cases for Next Week's Court.

CANTON, Jan. 12.—The Rev. A. P. Morton, who resides with his son-in law, Bradley Cox, at 421 Newton street, told of the boyhood days of President William McKinley a few days ago. It was in Poland, Mahoning county, in 1856, that the Rev. Mr. Morton baptized the man who was destined to fill the highest office in the gift of the American people. "The future President was then 14 years of age," said the Rev. Mr. Morton. "Mr. McKinley's father had moved to Poland, I think, to get the benefit of the school there. The first year I was in Poland I held quite a successful meeting, and although William McKinley attended the meetings, he did not join the church. He joined the following year, however. Mr. McKinley had never been baptized, and when the question of his baptism came up before he was taken into full membership in the church, it was discovered that he had imbibed the idea that the only true mode of baptism was by immersion. His mother, being a Methodist, favored sprinkling, and she tried to persuade her son to give up the idea of immersion.

"Arguments were of no avail, so one Sunday during the following summer, in company with a number of others, McKinley repaired to the borders of the stream running through Poland, and I immersed him."

"McKinley as a boy showed many of the characteristics which afterward made him famous. He was quiet, studious, a good conversationalist, and was one of the brightest boys I ever met."

The Rev. Mr. Morton was an active member of the Erie conference of the Methodist church for thirty years, but owing to ill health retired twenty years ago. During the war of the rebellion he was chaplain in the One Hundred and Fifth O. V. V. I.

Charles Bast, proprietor of a saloon in West Tuscarawas street, appeared before the mayor Friday afternoon and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of keeping his place open on Sunday. The affidavit was signed by Charles Miller. Bast was fined $20 and the costs by the mayor, which he paid. Last Sunday the saloon was open and several men who were known to the proprietor were in the place; among them, however, was a stranger, and his presence carried consternation to the mind of Bast. Visions of true bills signed by the grand jury with time in the county workhouse to follow floated before his mind's eye. He could not rest and passed the days in fear and trembling. However, there was a solution of the problem that presented itself to his mind. He went to some of his friends and asked them to file a complaint against him before the mayor so that he might pay a fine and escape the workhouse.

However, Charles Miller, a neighbor, was prevailed upon to help his friend out and filed the complaint. A "Charles Miller" lives at the end of the lot occupied by the saloon, his residence being 1428 West Eighth street, but the latter says he is not the Charles Miller that made the complaint. He is now on the warpath and says that he will look into the matter, and if the man who signed Charles Miller to the affidavit does not really own that cognomen he, the real Charles Miller, will make it a hot proposition for the informer.

After the mayor had passed on the case, he informed Bast that the fact that he had appeared before him and entered a plea of guilty to the charge and had been fined would not save him from the grand jury if that body saw fit to make a bill against him. So the saloonkeeper is still in serious trouble. He had paid the fine, pleaded guilty to a charge that may land him in the workhouse, and the worst feature of the whole transaction is that the record in the mayor's court could be used against him.

George F. Walton, general manager of the Stark Telephone Company, stated Saturday morning that the line between Massillon and Alliance, by way of Canton, would be in operation within thirty days. He said that the material for the construction of the line was now on the way and as soon as it arrived, which would be within a few days, a large force of men would be put to work and the line would be completed as rapidly as possible. He further stated that it was the intention of the company to reach every postoffice in Stark and Carroll counties, and that in all of the towns that would warrant it exchanges would be placed.

In the estate of Elijah Teeple, of Sugarcreek township, final distributive account has been filed.

The following are the assignments for next week's sessions of common pleas court:

ROOM NO. 1, JUDGE M'CARTY PRESIDING.

Monday, January 14—Hearing motion docket; Andrews vs. Cook & Becher; Schlott et al. vs. Bluman et al.; in the matter of the guardianship of Henry W. Vine; Savings & Loan Co. vs. Numan et al.; Krause & Co. vs. Massillon & Cleveland Coal Co. et al.

Tuesday—Sullivan vs. Sullivan; Ohio ex rel. Board of Elections vs. Reed, auditor; Fornes vs. Piero; Battershall vs. Battershall; Sponseller vs. Sponseller et al.

Wednesday—Schneider vs. Schneider; Gotschall vs. Gotschall; Bell vs. Bell; Anstine's executor vs. Anstine et al.; McKee vs. McKee.

Thursday—Albisser vs. Sullivan et al.; Wise vs. Wise: Teter vs. Teter.

Friday—Mortenson vs. Troy Laundry Co.; Merriman vs. Merriman; Katool vs. Katool; Fruet vs. Fruet.

ROOM NO. 2—JUDGE AMBLER PRESIDING.

Monday, Jan. 14. Hearing motion docket—Klaus vs. Shrock; Cherry Valley Iron Works vs Bonnot Mfg Co. et al; Richard vs Deckard et al; Graham vs Veteran Memorial Ass'n et al.

Tuesday—Kane vs Steiner, et al; Kipfer vs Kipfer, et al; McDermatt vs McDermatt; Boyer vs Boyer.

Wednesday—Holt vs Holt; Weideman Co. vs Sibila; Conkell vs Conkell.

Thursday—Kauffman vs Champion Pole and Shaft Co.; Gehman vs Rickard; Robinson vs Robinson.

Friday—McClymonds, et al vs Unknown Heirs of Thomas Rotch, et al; Schaeffer vs Schaeffer; Deweese vs Glass et al.

CANTON, Jan. 11.—The body of Calvin Weik, a Bohemian who came here from Pennsylvania about two months ago, was discovered under a freight car in the Pennsylvania yards yesterday afternoon. The body presented a horrible appearance when removed by Schilling's ambulance to the morgue. The abdomen was cut open, the viscera protruding. The right leg was hanging only by a piece of flesh, and it was completely twisted around. No person witnessed the accident, although it occurred at a time when the workingmen from adjoining shops were returning from their dinner. Weik left his boarding house at 12:15 o'clock and at 12:30 he was found dead. He was employed as a blacksmith at the Malleable Iron works. It was evident from the manner in which the body was cut up that the man had attempted to get past a train which was being shifted along the W. & L. E. switch in front of the Malleable Iron works, and that he slipped and was run over and dragged some distance before the train stopped. The body was tightly wedged between the trucks and the braking beam.

Coroner Schuffell is of the opinion that the death was accidental. In going over the effects of the unfortunate young man which were found in his room at the boarding house, a note was found which stated that Calvin I. Weik was the son of Maurice P. Weik, of Westmoreland county, Pa. A message was sent to the address and the man was located. A message was received from him this morning asking that the body be shipped to him at once, and it will be sent this afternoon.

The funeral of the late James Barber was held from the Barber residence in South Market street this morning at 10 o'clock. Simple services were conducted by the Rev. O. B. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian church. A quartette composed of Miss Harriet Leavinger, Mrs Harriet C. Clark, Messrs. W. R. Reed and Emerson Krause rendered appropriate music. The remains were interred in the West Lawn cemetery.

William Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Bell, late of Massillon.

George B. Eggert has been appointed guardian of Raymond Stauffer, of Massillon.

ONE SWEDE IS DEAD

More of the Scandinavians who were brought to Pauls to work the quarries of "General" J. S. Coxey have returned to Castle Garden. The total number of those who have gone back to New York is eleven. None of those who yet remain are pleased with their surroundings. Evidently they expected to be planted in a land of milk and honey. Considerable alarm is felt among them since the death of Anthony Scheren, one of their number, Thursday morning. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

Scheren had been sick but a few days. Being unable to converse with the physicians or the undertaker the companions of the dead man, naturally ignorant, have become suspicious that they have come to a district in which a pestilence exists. They are genuinely alarmed, and they want to get away. The body of Scheren was turned over to the township trustees.

The ill-feeling between the Italians employed in the quarry and the newcomers is growing. Neither class is able to understand the other, and the employers cannot understand either. The Italians regard the brawny Swedes as prospective usurpers of their positions, for each of the big blondes can do almost twice as much work as two of their diminutive dark-skinned fellow-toilers. It is feared that there will be an outbreak between the two classes. There is but one woman among the Scandinavians,

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doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. Rider & Snyder.

HE LOVED TOO WELL

Frank Moore Risks Much to See His Sweetheart

TAKEN WHILE WITH HER.

Clever Detective Work by Massillon Officers Brings to Book an Alleged Horse Thief and Jail Breaker—Had Been in Kentucky for a Considerable Time Past.

Frank Moore, alias "Skinny" Morissey, who escaped from the Stark county jail on the night preceding the day set for his trial, in September, 1899, was arrested by Massillon officers at Valley Junction, a few miles south of Zoar, Wednesday night. He was brought to Massillon on a W. & L. E. freight train, arriving here at 12:45 o'clock Thursday morning, and later in the day was taken to the county jail. Moore's parents reside in Canton.

Moore was indicted for stealing a horse and buggy from J. J. Bast, of this city. He was arrested on this charge immediately on being released from the workhouse, after serving a sentence for stealing a pocketbook. Two others broke jail with him. Since the escape of Moore, Massillon officers have been as keenly on the alert as before his arrest. About a week ago Policeman Budd picked up the clew which, with Marshal Kitchen, he followed out, and which eventually led to Moore's arrest.

Kitchen and Budd visited Valley Junction Tuesday, but were unable to obtain a trace of Moore. Wednesday they received information that he was in that vicinity, and again they went to the place. Moore, it seems, came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Barkheimer, in Valley Junction, to see his sweetheart, who lives in Canal Dover, and whose name is said to be Shaw. It was at the Barkheimer residence that the arrest was made.

Constable Bamberger accompanied Budd and Kitchen to Valley Junction. The village was pitchy dark when they arrived. The Barkheimer home was located with difficulty. The marshal stationed himself at the rear door of the place, and Budd and Bamberger entered at the front.

The arrest was made by Budd, who placed the nippers on Moore's hands, and chained him to himself. The Barkheimer residence is a small one-story building, apparently having but one room. Barkheimer is a section hand. There were two men and three women in the house when the officers entered. Tears were shed when Moore was handcuffed. He asked permission to kiss his sweetheart, who was one of the women in the room. The request was granted.

"If you had come five minutes later," remarked Moore to the officers on the way to Massillon, "you wouldn't have found me here. I was just getting ready to leave when you came."

The Barkheimers treated Moore as if he were a royal guest. Out of the scanty earnings of the head of the house they had purchased him a quart of whisky, a quantity of which was found in a bottle in his pocket when arrested. Mrs. Barkheimer recognized Kitchen and Budd as the two strangers she had seen in the village on Tuesday. "I thought you was drillers," she said. "If I'd a knowed that you was detectives you never would 'a got Skinny. I 'lowed, though, that day that you might be detectives, but I was just joking."

Moore went under the name of Morrisey at Valley Junction. He did not go out much in the daytime, and few of the villagers knew who he was or where he came from. He has shaved his moustache, and his appearance consequently is much changed. The officers, however, recognized him, and he recognized the officers. Bamberger and Budd entered the room together. "For Christ's sake, Pat," he said, "are you after me again?" Moore made no attempt at resistance.

After he escaped from jail Moore went to Kentucky. It was his sweetheart that brought him back to Ohio, though he told the officers that he had visited both Canton and Massillon during the past year. He even had some thought of again taking up his residence in Canton. The officers who effected Moore's arrest are being congratulated by everybody today. It was a clever piece of work.

The officers learned at Canton that the reward offered for the arrest of Moore was $15. This amount is insufficient to pay the expenses of the arrest. The officers will receive no money in costs from the state, inasmuch as no warrant was issued. They worked on the presumption that the county would willingly bear all their expenses and pay them for their services. Ordinarily rewards of several hundred dollars are offered for jail-breakers and alleged horse thieves.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Illicit Distiller Kills a Deputy Sheriff.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Near Friars Point, Miss., Deputy Sheriff James Lucas was shot from ambush and instantly killed by Andrew Caylor. Lucas was on his way to arrest Caylor for illicit distilling. Caylor was captured, and a mob organized to lynch him but the officers hid him.

ADDITION TO THEIR READING.

Saloonists Are Studying Harder Than They Ever Did Before.

As if the Anti-Saloon League agitation were not sufficient of a trouble at one time, the Massillon Water Supply Company has placed in nearly every drinking place in the city a meter for the measurement of the water used. In many of the saloons beer-pumps are operated by water power, and the quantity of water needed is enormous. In the old days the regular rental never increased or decreased no matter how much was used. Those who can read their meters know now that things have changed, and those who cannot are learning as fast as they can. Some of the saloonists have substituted the water-power pumps with hand pumps.

NO FIRE ESCAPES.

Statement Made Concerning Various Buildings.

AT ASSEMBLY'S MEETING.

The Arbitration Committee Reported that Its Conference with Alleged Dealers in Non-Union Made Woolens Had Resulted in Nothing—A Secret Society to Favor Organized Labor.

The Thursday evening meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly was largely attended.

One of the delegates called attention to the many buildings about the city which have no fire escapes. He quoted the law, and the assembly agreed with him that the matter should be laid before the council, with a request for action. It was stated that persons employed in the upper stories of these buildings would be absolutely without means of escape in case of a fire.

The striking woolen workers of Tennessee were donated $5, in response to their request for assistance.

Delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the electrical workers' union and the cigarmakers' organization were installed.

The arbitration committee reported that its conference with dealers in non-union made tailoring goods had been without avail, and suggested that these goods be placed on the unfair list. A resolution to this effect will be introduced at the next meeting.

It was reported that at the recent county convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, delegates to the state convention were instructed to stand for the placing of the union label on all the society's printed matter. The state delegates were also instructed to introduce a resolution providing for similar instructions to the delegates to the national convention.

There were kind words for The Independent Company, which recently inaugurated the nine-hour workday, affecting all of its employes, though asked for the concession by the compositors only.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

Mrs. Adam Mauger Dies of Smallpox.

EPIDEMIC NEAR WARREN.

The Deceased was a Former Resident of Massillon—The Mother of Clarence and Charles Mauger, of This City—Other Relatives Residing Here—Sick But Five Days.

The first victim of the Trumbull county smallpox epidemic is Mrs. Adam Mauger, a former resident of this city. Mrs. Mauger died Wednesday, at Bazetta, a village near Warren. She was ill but five days. Mrs. Mauger was the mother of Clarence Mauger, employed by F. A. Vogt, at the Charles street bottling works, and of Charles Mauger, a resident of Mill street. Brothers and sisters of Mrs. Mauger are Arvine Sands, Gottlieb Sands, Mrs. Frederick Giltz, Mrs. W. H. Geis and Mrs. Frank Rellick, of this city.

The news of Mrs. Mauger's death was brought to Massillon Wednesday evening by a daughter of the deceased residing in Canton. The daughter was unaware of the cause of her mother's death, though she was given the impression that it was heart failure. The real circumstances of her death were not known until the morning papers were received here.

Mrs. Mauger was somewhat over fifty years of age. Her maiden name was Sands. She leaves a husband and a large family. The Maugers formerly resided in North street. They moved to Trumbull county about five years ago. Mrs. Mauger was born and raised in Massillon, and had spent practically her entire life here.

The relatives of the deceased desired to leave for Bazetta without delay, but since learning that death was caused by smallpox they have felt that it would be of little use to go to that place, as they would not be permitted to enter the residence. The sons will probably go to Warren tonight, however.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Death of Mrs. Ann Krider Occurs Thursday.

WIDOW OF SAMUEL KRIDER

Funeral Services at 1 O'clock Saturday Afternoon—Mrs. Harriet Kail Dies at Her Home in South East Street—John Ginther, an Aged and Wealthy Farmer, Dead at Canal Fulton.

The death of Mrs. Ann Krider, widow of the late Samuel Krider, occurred at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the home of her son, ex-Sheriff Charles A. Krider, in Tuscarawas township. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 12:30 o'clock and at Myers's church at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Interment will take place in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Krider was born January 9, 1819, near West Brookfield. Her maiden name was Augustine, and she was the last survivor of a family of seven children. Her marriage to Mr. Krider took place in 1835. Three children were born to this union, those surviving being Charles Krider and Benjamin F. Krider, of Whitley county, Ind. The death of the late Samuel Krider occurred on June 6, 1892. With the exception of the one year which she spent in Massillon, Mrs. Krider has lived her entire life in Tuscarawas township. Mrs. Krider was well known for her charity and good works generally. "Her home," as one who knew her well remarked today, "was always open to the sick and needy and she was ready to give aid in cases of distress at all times."

MRS. HARRIET KAIL.

Mrs. Harriet Kail died at her home at 93 South East street, this morning after a long illness. The immediate cause of death was paralysis. Deceased was a well known resident of this community having lived in this city for the past fifty years. She was a member of the First M. E. church most of her life. Mrs. Kail was born in Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., in March, 1831. Three daughters and one son survive. They are Mrs. Reta Pomerine, of Alliance; Mrs. Flora Gillis, of Lima; Miss Mary Kail and Mrs. Noble Lowry, of this city, and Henry Kail, of Cleveland. Besides these, three brothers and five sisters survive. They are Joseph Glessner, of Portland, Ore.; William Glessner, of Waynesburg, O.; Jackson Glessner, of Wawasaw, Ind.; Mrs. Mary Lape, of this city; Mrs. Catherine Morris, of Akron; Mrs. Surella Spuhler and Mrs. Belle Krear, of this city. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 1:30 from the First M. E. church. The Rev. J. I. Wilson will conduct the services.

JOHN GINTHER.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 11.—John Ginther, aged 85, died yesterday. Mr. Ginther was a farmer, and had lived in this vicinity for half a century. He lived with his brother, Henry Ginther, east of the village. The children who survive him are John, of Cleveland; Adam, of Akron, and Henry, William and Daniel, of Canal Fulton.

MRS. LOUISA MARKS.

Mrs. Louisa Marks, formerly a resident of East State street, died at the county infirmary Tuesday, of old age. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Friday morning.

DOROTHY MOORE HUBBARD.

Dorothy Moore Hubbard, aged 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. F. Hubbard, formerly of this city, died at the home of her parents in Pittsburg, Wednesday. Funeral services were held Friday.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Modern Woodmen Meet in Canton Thursday.

G. B. Eggert, H. W. Elsass, C. C. Miller, Samuel Merket, Charles Fetrow and N. P. Maier, delegates from Massillon Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, attended the county convention in Canton on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Eggert was made chairman of the meeting. J. B. Hartzell, of Alliance, was chosen as secretary. Mr. Elsass, of this city, and George Parcells, of Canton, were elected delegates to the state convention, to be held in Columbus. C. C. Miller and C. B. Jones were named as alternates. The delegates were instructed to introduce a resolution at the state convention providing for the placing of the glassblowers on the eligible list. A banquet followed the meeting.

J. A. Lambert, of Rachel, N. C., writes: "I heartily endorse Foley's Kidney Cure. It does what you claim it will do, and there is nothing equal to it, and I thank you for the good it has done me." Accept no substitute. Rider & Snyder.

Persons who suffer from indigestion cannot expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President McKinley Able to Walk Around His Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Today the President not only sat up, but walked around his room several times. He expects to be able to attend some matters of pressing business early next week.

Official information is received that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is under consideration, with a view of returning a final answer to the United States.

The House has resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

The Senate is occupied in hearing eulogies on the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota. Senators Nelson, Hoar, Lodge, Morgan, Clark, Daniel, Towne, Spooner, McComber and Foster addressed the Senate.

MR. CORNS RESIGNS

New Member of the Board of Education.

PAUL KIRCHHOFER SWORN.

Salaries of Janitors May be Raised—New Building to be Started as Soon as Possible—Other Business Transacted at Friday Evening's Meeting

The board of education met Friday night with the following members present: Mrs. Shoemaker, Miss Folger, Messrs. Humberger, Fox and Johns. Mrs. Shoemaker, president pro tem, presided. Mr. Humberger brought up the question of the compensation of the janitors of the various buildings. He said that the pay was too small. In the larger buildings the janitors are paid from $37.50 to $50 per month, and out of this it is necessary for them to employ assistants to do the sweeping of the school. The matter was discussed at some length, and on Mr. Fox's motion was referred to the committee on buildings and janitors to report at the next regular meeting.

It is the opinion of the board that preparations for the erection of the new building in Richville avenue should be started, but it is felt that there should be a full meeting before work is begun. On account of business interests it is impossible for the president, Mr. Corns, to be present or take any part in the deliberations of the body, and realizing this fact he some time ago tendered his resignation. No action was taken on it at the time, but now that the matter of a new building is to be considered it was thought best to accept the resignation and appoint some one else who could relieve other members of a portion of the work incident to the erection of a building. To this end, Miss Folger moved that the resignation of Mr. Corns be accepted. The motion was carried.

The question of a successor was soon settled. Dr. Paul P. Kirchhofer was selected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Corns. Mr. Kirchhofer was sent for and was duly sworn. It then became the duty of the board to select someone to succeed Mr. Corns as president. Mr. Johns was named for the position, and on motion of Mr. Fox the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot which elected him. On motion of Mr. Humberger, Messrs. Fox and Kirchhofer were appointed members of the building committee. The other members are Messrs. Johns and Humberger.

Bills were paid and the board adjourned.

It is the opinion of the members of the board that the building to be placed on the Richville avenue lot should be of eight rooms. Plans have not yet been prepared. The work will be started at once, as the building is much needed.

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No matter how serious your case may be or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE, NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, sharp, cutting pains at times, weak organs, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, stretching or tearing you. It will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

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UNION LABEL

MONDAY, JANUARY 14 1901

The evident fondness of the men of Colonel Frye's regiment for "molarsses" back in the year 1760, shows that the delicacy was probably useless for hazing purposes.

After all the sacrifices made by venturesome explorers we know more about the poles of the planet Mars than we do about those of the earth. One pole of Mars is always observable.

The extent to which American railroads have shared in Republican prosperity is shown in the preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, prepared by the statistician to the interstate commerce commission. The amount of dividends declared was $109,400,147, which is $27,555,888 greater than the amount declared by the corresponding roads for 1899.

Our neighbors of Navarre are naturally impatient at the delay in the construction of the extension of the lines of the Canton-Massillon electric railway to that village. Work on the line may be impossible at present on account of the weather. It is none too soon, however, for the company to take the preliminary steps toward fulfilling one of the most important conditions upon which it was granted a new twenty-five year franchise by the Massillon council on April 23, 1900.

Fifteen dollars is a poor reward for the Massillon officers whose clever work resulted in the arrest of Frank Moore, the alleged horse thief and jail breaker Wednesday night. The amount will not cover the expense incurred by Messrs. Budd and Kitchen in making the capture and is anyway disproportionate to the extent of the service rendered the county. Inasmuch as rewards of several hundred dollars are usually offered for jail breakers and horse thieves the officers were justified in expecting that the county would at least secure them from loss. Their experience offers little incentive to further effort outside the line of immediate duty.

The arrest of Frank Moore, who escaped from the Stark county jail in September, 1899, by Officer Budd and Marshal Kitchen, is much to the credit of those gentlemen, who carefully followed clews in their possession until their efforts were crowned with success. The capture involves a demonstration of the probable benefits to be derived from an application of the principles of civil service reform to the Massillon police force, as it was through a knowledge of facts obtained during their terms of office which enabled Messrs. Budd and Kitchen to make an important arrest which might not have been possible had their successors been appointed during the past year.

Indications that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment in the South in favor of governmental aid for the American ship is found in a resolution passed by the Southern Industrial Convention and directed to be read to the United States Senate. The resolution avers that "the upbuilding of our American merchant marine is very important to the further development of southern industry, and, therefore, we recommend to our national Congress the early passage of the ship subsidy bill for all American vessels which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails." This is a beacon which might be held aloft with profit by other commercial and industrial bodies.

Part of the wonderful increase in the annual exports of the United States in the past ten years has gone to foreign people who are now buying more goods than formerly as an effect of advancing civilization, and part of it has taken the place of English, French and German goods which, ten years ago, had almost exclusive control of certain foreign markets in particular lines of trade. It is this latter phase of American trade which has given rise to such uneasiness in commercial Europe. European newspapers are devoting much attention to the recent speech of Senator Lodge, which is regarded as a formal announcement that the United States aims at achieving commercial and economic supremacy throughout the world.

According to the Ohio State Journal, the Hon. John Jacob Lentz is pluming his wings for a gubernatorial flight. There appear to be signs of such an intention in the columns of his organ, the Columbus Press Post, and other ear marks are in evidence. "If Lentz does conclude to enter the race," says the State Journal, "it will not be with any hope of getting the nomination, but for the sole purpose of defeating Colonel Kilbourne, by attempting to make it appear that the Franklin county Democrats are divided on the gubernatorial proposition." It is also claimed that Lentz's alleged contest for the seat of the Hon. Emmet Tompkins is along the line of his proposed candidacy. The contest serves to keep him before the people.

The biennial report of the state treasurer of Nebraska gives proof of the great prosperity of Bryan's state as cannot be gainsaid or belittled. According to the figures published, there were, four years ago, $7,000,000 of back taxes due: this year only $3,000,000 remains unpaid, and that amount was owed by persons who had left the state during the hard times under Cleveland. The report was not published until recently, so that the people of Nebraska did not have at hand the evidence it gave of the state's prosperity under the administration of President McKinley when they voted for his re-election. They had other evidence, however, in the prosperity of their own personal affairs, and it will not detract anything from their satisfaction at what they did last November to know that the state treasury has been receiving benefits as well as have their own private funds.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In a communication sent some weeks ago to the state department by the United States consul at Lyons the question of wages in France and in the United States is touched upon and some comparison is made between the prices and necessities of life in the two countries. The statements made and the facts presented are most enlightening. "While wages are much lower here than in the United States," says the consul, "the cost of living is higher, if the quality and quantity of food be considered." He then proceeds to give specific facts.

According to his figures, ordinary white sugar costs from 11 to 11½ cents per pound in France, good coffee from 60 to 90 cents per pound, while fish ranges from 20 to 60 cents per pound, and so on. The luxuries which are enjoyed by the rich alone, such as the finer silks, velvets, broadcloths and clothing made to order, cost from 25 to 50 per cent. less in France than in the United States.

These statements come from one who is in a position to know the facts which are worthy of the attention of free traders who try to bolster up their rotten theory by claiming that, though our protective tariff keeps wages high, the high wages are more than neutralized by the higher cost of living in this country. Their claim has a plausible look at first glance, but the facts do not bear it out. Of special importance are the above quoted facts to American workingmen, who, above all others, profit from the system of high wages and cheap living which prevails in this country and the continuance of which is dependent on their votes.

WHY SHILLING BROKE IN.

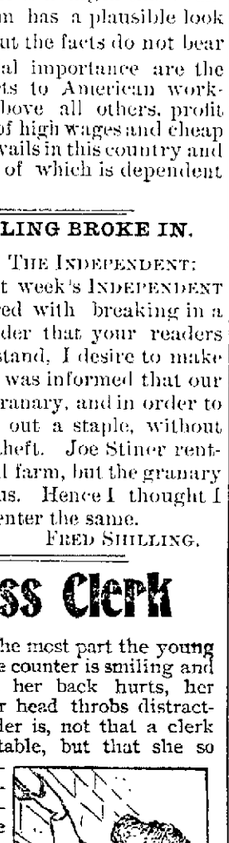
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I noticed in last week's INDEPENDENT that I was charged with breaking in a granary. In order that your readers may fully understand, I desire to make this statement. I was informed that our rope was in the granary, and in order to get it, we pulled out a staple, without any intention of theft. Joe Stiner rented a house on said farm, but the granary was reserved by us. Hence I thought I had the right to enter the same.

FRED SHILLING.

A Cross Clerk

Is a rarity. For the most part the young woman behind the counter is smiling and obliging, though her back hurts, her side pains, or her head throbs distractingly. The wonder is, not that a clerk is sometimes irritable, but that she so rarely shows irritation, when every nerve is quivering and she hardly knows how to hold her head up.



The nervous condition, headache and weakness, which are the results of irregularity or a diseased condition of the womanly organs, can be entirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the functions, stops enfeebling drains, strengthens the nervous system and promotes the general health of the entire body.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of charge. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Pfouts Valley, Perry Co., Pa., "I can truthfully recommend the medicines for all female weakness. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' which I consider a great blessing for weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home-treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

IN THE EARLY WARS

The Record of Sergeant Erastus Harris.

CAMPAIGNING IN 1759-78.

The Men from Massachusetts Bay Province Have Lively Times at Fort Cumberland—Soldiers Who Insisted on Eating Molasses, Contrary to Orders—Punishments for Being Absent Without Leave.

Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph K. Russell, THE INDEPENDENT has been permitted to examine an old, parchment-bound book, yellow with age, in which is recorded the general orders and other matters of interest pertaining to the camp life of a regiment of soldiers from Massachusetts Bay province, during the French and Indian wars. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Joseph Frye, and the first entry in the book, March, 1759, refers to the assembling of various regiments, "by order of His Excellency Governor Pownall."

A note by Mr. Russell gives a brief history of the old volume, as follows:

"Should you see fit to notice the ancient record book I left with you, I will give you what I think is its correct history: The memorandum in the front was written by Erastus Harris, after his memory was impaired by age and infirmities, and is somewhat mixed. Erastus Harris, I have no doubt, was private soldier in the French and Indian wars. He got possessson of the book, as stated, in 1759 or 1760. As first sergeant (as per roster, in the back of the book) he used this same book for his record for a time in the war of the Revolution. Said Erastus Harris was the great, great grandfather of my children, which makes them sons and daughters of the Revolution, on their mother's side."

The memorandum referred to in the foregoing paragraph reads, in part, as follows: "This book belonged to and was filled out by Erastus Harris, who was an orderly sarjent in the old French war. In said book you will find the 'Paroles,' 'Countersignes,' General Orders, Courtmartials, &c. He was also out in the Revolutionary war, some account of which you may find in the latter part of the record. This Pocket Book (big pockets they must have had in those days, for it measures 8x6½x1½ inches) was made in Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, per order."

One of the fly leaves bears the following inscription: "Erastus Harris, his Book, bought at Fort Cumberland, January ye 4th, 1760."

It is evident from this inscription that the book had been used as a company record before coming into the possession of Mr. Harris, the first entry, as above stated, having been made in March of the preceding year.

From the orders issued, it appears that the men of Colonel Frye's regiment had a few weaknesses, some of which were apparent in the soldiers of later wars. The following extracts are given, no change being made in phraseology or spelling:

Ft. Cumberland, May 18, 1759.

Where as their is number of ye Soldiers belonging to the Garrison stroleing and fireing about at a great distance from the fort and some fireing at marks near the same, which Practice will not only render them liable to punishment for Squandering away their ammunition but is like to be attended with bad consequences in other Respects; therefore its Col. Fryes absolute orders that their be no more such practice. * * If any have ammunition that is their own Property, and shall have ocation of Fresh Diat, they are to apply to the commanding officer for liberty to go in quest of it.

That the men from Massachusetts Bay province had little annoyances to endure, is evident from the following:

"Where as the Eatch increases among the soldiers of this Garrison, it is earnestly recommended to the officers commanding companys to procure Brimstone and what else may be necessarly to cure and posable to stop the progress of it, as the consequence of the neglect of p int will be Very Detrimental to the men."

An order issued later, gives a possible reason for the increase of the "eatch," Col. Frye discovering that some of his men, with shockingly depraved appetites, persisted in eating the molasses issued to them, instead of brewing it into beer. Forthwith the colonel cuts off their supply, in the following order:

"Where as the Soldiers in Garrison belonging to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay have refused to be at the trivfeling expense of 2 pence pr week each man for to have the molarsses brewd into beer, and haveing insistind upon haveing molarsses delivered to them, under Protents they brew it themselves, which they have been indulged in for some time that they might do it, and it appearing now that instead of using molarsses in the way which the Government designd they eat it with their victuals, to the prejudice of their helth; therefore no more molarsses is to be deliverd to them."

The foregoing order was issued July 21, and it was not until the 3rd of August that it was rescinded. The colonel was plainly in doubt as to the propriety of doing so, fearing the habit of eating "molarsses" was so strong they could not resist the temptation, and warns them that if they will eat it and suffer it is their own fault:

"On the 21st of July last an order was issued Debareing the soldiers in garrison of molarsses, which they had accustomed themselves to eat, notwithstanding it was the design of the Government it should be (with spruce) brewed into beer, which is a very helthy drink, since which som of the soldiers say if they may have molarsses they will use it in that manner. In order to see if they will, Capt. Livermore, commissary of said province stores is at liberty to issue molarsses to the troops in pay of that province. But as the soldiers have such a propensity to eating molarsses, which I have found by long experience is very prejudicial to their helth, the officers are hereby directed to use their utmost endeavour to cause the molarsses that it may be used in brewing beer. Then if the soldiers in spite of all precautions will eat it and bring themselves into bad habit of body, they must own its their own fault."

What wildly hilarious times those sturdy men from Massachusetts Bay province must have had, between the "eatch" and "molarsses" brewed with spruce, in old Fort Cumberland. That they did not all confine themselves to the use of the beverage which was to cost them "2 pence pr week each man," is proven by the following order, which also indicates that dealers who did a credit business in the old times, as at present, "run a resque:"

"Liberty is hereby granted to all Suttlers in this place to sell any sort of Spiritous Liquors to the Provincial troops between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in the evening, but with this caution—that they receive no sort of Cloathing of said troops as pay for such liquors or for anything else they may purchase; and that if the Suttlers credit those troops for anything whatsoever they must run the resque of getting pay for the same, as the soldiers receive no pay till they return to New England."

Careful search through the record fails to show the strength of the fortifications at Fort Cumberland, but the following order throws a little light on the subject. It also proves that Colonel Frye, who knew all about it, was a prudent officer and was not taking any unnecessary chances:

"Whosoever either belonging to the garrison or that are inhabitants within the command of it that are the owners of swine either old or young, are hereby directed to put rings in their noses to prevent their damaging the works."

Doubtless in ignorance of the awful dangers which threatened them from foes without and hogs within, the colonel's order was ignored by many, in fact, it was treated with "manifest contempt," and a day or two later he came back with Order No. 2:

"Where as som of the inhabitants of this place, to the manifest contempt of the orders of the 18th of March last, suffer their swine to go onringed, by which meanes the earth works of the fort daily suffer damage by them, therefore the owners of such swine are directed without delay to comply with that order; otherways they may depend upon suffering personely for breach of it, and upon having such measures taken with their swine as will be no advantage to them."

What a debt of gratitude the people of the cities and towns of this country owe Colonel Frye! The foregoing order, issued in April, 1760, was undoubtedly the first step in the great crusade against the hog, and the work has been going on ever since. Like all great movements, it has been slow, very slow, but about one hundred and thirty years from the time of Colonel Frye's order the unclean animal was driven out of Massillon's city limits. Two years ago, after a bitter fight, which fairly split the village from center to circumference, Navarre adopted an anti-hog ordinance—and enforced it, threats of injunctions, damage suits, etc., to the contrary notwithstanding.

The orders in regard to the swine were the last in the records of the garrison at Fort Cumberland, the next entry being dated Cambridge, April 4th, 1778, at which time the name of Erastus Harris appears on the roster of Captain Homes's company as sergeant. On the 10th of that month, headquarters were established in Boston, the company to which Sergeant Harris belonged being attached to Colonel Reed's regiment.

But little of interest can be gleaned from the record during stay of the command at Boston, and the last entry is made on June 26, 1778.

Thomas Harrison, under sentence of death, was granted a reprieve, having additional evidence to offer, but no mention is made of subsequent action in the case.

Newel Reed and Aaron Mason, found guilty of being absent without leave, received the following sentences: "Newel Reed to receive thirteen stripes on ye naked back. Aaron Reed to ride ye wooden horse a quarter of one houer, with two muskits one tied to each foot."

The record stops abrubtly, and gives no information as to the further action of the command.

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Just about the worst pain of all comes from sore feet. Some people have to take off their shoes right in the middle of the day because their feet hurt them so. If these same people would first bathe their feet in warm water, and then rub them with Omega Oil, they could wear their shoes from morning till bedtime. Omega Oil is a liniment that contains a rare little Swiss green herb that goes in through the pores of the skin and stops pain. It takes out the soreness, removes the tenderness, reduces swellings, invigorates the tired muscles, and causes all the bad odors arising from perspiration to disappear. That's a good deal for one remedy to do, but Omega Oil *does* it just the same. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Tell your druggist you want Omega Oil and nothing else. If he refuses to supply you, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 7d

"The Pilgrim"

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY has completed arrangements with the publishers of the above named monthly which enables it to make an unprecedented offer to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT. Every subcriber to the Semi-Weekly, by paying a year's subscription in advance, will receive "The Pilgrim" for one year

Absolutely Free!

"The Pilgrim" is essentially a magazine for the home, and all its departments are of the most instructive and entertaining character. The following table of contents of a recent issue fairly illustrates the scope of the magazine: "The Man Without the Hoe" (poem); "John Ruskin;" "Nature's Wonder: the Grand Canon of the Colorado;" "Unchaperoned in Spain" (story); "Educational: Transportation of Rural School Pupils at Public Expense;" "Personal Recollections of the American Civil War Period;" "The Social Link" (story); "The Mother's Realm;" "The House Beautiful;" "Artistic Attire;" "The Wealth of Health;" "Mid Plants and Blossoms;" "The Bath and Toilet;" "The Fine Arts of Cooking and Sewing;" "Home Recreations;" Editorial Notes, a page for little folks, and much other matter of more than usual interest—all superbly illustrated with half-tone plates.

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TRUTH COMING OUT.

Some Cadets Tell of Brutal Hazings.

MR. DRIGGS GAVE A WARNING.

Declared It Was the Intention That the Country Should Be Correctly Informed. Intention of Committee to Make Witnesses Testify.

West Point, Jan. 12.—The congressional committee investigating the causes of the deaths of Cadets Booz and Breth and making inquiries regarding the practice of hazing at the military institute, decided that every witness called must answer any questions put to him. Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn, said during the course of the hearing:

"We are here as representatives to get all the facts, not only in the cases of Cadets Booz and Breth, but in every particular regarding hazing in the mess hall or any other place in this institution. The academy is on trial and every one connected with it and we intend to show the country the truth of the matter and hazing must go."

Cadet Spalding, of Michigan, in his testimony, said in part that Mr. Huetzler, of the class of 1902, an unpopular man, had been dismissed on account of demerits. Witness admitted that officers were inclined to ignore delinquencies except in cases of unpopular men. He was asked:

"Did you ever know of a case of hazing in the hospital?"

"I have heard of some things going on there. There may have been some funny formations. I never heard of any one being punished by the authorities for hazing in the hospital."

Cadet John K. Herr, of New Jersey, said he had known of funny formations in the hospital, but he knew of no hazing there, and had never heard of any cadet being punished for hazing in the hospital. Witness hazed when ever he got a chance, Cadet Grant being among his victims.

The witness said he had been dismissed from the academy about a year ago, but had gone to Washington and secured his reinstatement. His dismissal was connected with hazing offenses, of which the authorities had become cognizant.

Cadet O. N. Tyler, of Maryland, testified he had been cagled 400 times for no offense at all, required to hang from a stretcher and do other things. He came near fainting. Witness refused at first to tell who hazed him, but the committee decided that he must answer, and he did, saying Cadet Evans, since expelled, and Cadet J. A. Barry, of the present first class, were the hazers.

"Who hazed McArthur?"

"There were two men, of whom Cadet Dockery was one."

Tyler told of the hazing of Carpenter, one of his classmates. Cadet Meyer, of the present first class, interrupted the hazers and made them desist. Carpenter was put to bed suffering from muscular convulsions. He was also hysterical and delirious.

"What about McArthur?"

"He was the worst case, sir. He had convulsions, and it took quite a while to bring him around. I saw him in bed whimpering hysterically."

Cadet Edward H. Dearmond, of Missouri, said he had given 15 drops of tropical pepper sauce to Cadets Pegram and Roselle, but to no others. He never heard of any hazing being done in the hospital, but had heard of funny formations there. He also hazed Williams, who was afterwards dismissed, and a cadet named Davis. Congressman Driggs asked the young Missourian to listen to his reading three words and their meanings from the dictionary. The words were "barbarous," "brutal" and "cruel."

"Now, which of these describes the form of hazing practiced by West Point upper class men when a man is punished to the limit of his endurance?"

"In such extreme cases," said the witness, "I should say cruelty describes it best, because it causes pain."

KERR TO TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

May Tell All He Knows About the Death of Jennie Bosschieter.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 12.—The statement is made that George J. Kerr, one of the four men charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, will turn state's evidence next week. It is said that the man will go on the stand and tell the full story of the crime.

Prior to arrest Kerr was considered one of the leading men of Paterson. He is a brother-in-law of Mayor Hinchcliffe, a millionaire, and his brother, John Kerr, is an ex-judge and leader of the Paterson bar. Kerr is 40 years old and has two daughters, who have just entered society. Kerr will have a separate trial.

BOERS ATTACKED MACHADODORP.

Kitchener Reported Herzog's Commando In Neighborhood of Sutherland.

London, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch was received from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 10.

"The Boers attacked Machadodorp last night, but were driven off before dawn.

"Herzog's commando is in the neighborhood of Sutherland, Cape Colony. Settle is organizing a column to head him off.

"In the midlands and eastward the Boers have broken up into small bodies, some returning north and some hiding in the mountains northwest of Jamestown."

Herman H. Lampe Dead.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 12.—After a long illness of diabetes, complicated this week with grip, Herman H. Lampe, of the firm of H. H. Lampe & Co., owners of one of the largest department stores in this section of the state, died. He was a native of Williamsport, and 36 years old, being a son of Rev. F. C. Lampe, a Lutheran minister. His wife and four children survive.

FOUR DEAD, SOME MISSING.

Many Injured In Accident to Barge, at Edgar Thompson Wharf, Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—By the sudden collapse of a barge containing 350 tons of steel rails, which was being loaded at the Edgar Thomson steel works, Braddock, at least four men lost their lives, five more are missing and are supposed to have been drowned, six were injured, and a number of others were given a close call for their lives in the icy waters of the Monongahela river. The dead are:

Patrick Malia, foreman for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company. Died at emergency hospital from shock shortly after being taken out of the water. Lived at 214 Penn avenue. Is survived by wife and nine children. Body taken home.

Edward Duffy, laborer, employed by the Carnegie company. Body recovered by divers at 7 o'clock last evening. Found pinioned by loose rails and his leg broken. Aged 41, married; lived on Second street, Braddock. Survived by wife and three children.

John Pesta, laborer, 35 years old, married. Lived on Second street, Braddock. Body not yet recovered.

John Kowatch, laborer. Lived at Braddock. Body not yet recovered.

The missing:

Thomas Pope, night foreman for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company.

Michael Koorko, laborer. Lived on Thirteenth street, Braddock.

Michael Mulinski, laborer.

P. Jupasto, laborer.

Steve Manberta, laborer.

The injured:

Martin Conley, laborer. Foot injured, but able to walk home after being rescued from the river.

Thomas Caruthers, assistant superintendent of transportation for Carnegie company. Suffering from shock and slight injury to right hand. Sent to his home, 435 Fourth street, Braddock.

George Ferneo, laborer. Lived at 168 Thirteenth street, Braddock. Knee hurt. Sent home.

Patrick Darcy, foreman for Carnegie company. Bruised and suffering from shock. Able to work with rescuing party in the evening.

James Powers, laborer. Slightly cut and bruised. Sent to his home, 1223 Halket street, Braddock.

Valentine Ridge, laborer. Slightly cut and bruised. Sent to his home, 195 Halket street, Braddock.

The men classed as missing were seen in the neighborhood of the barge shortly before it sank. They could not be located. More men, not in the above list, were more or less injured and suffered from shock.

FOR MURDER OF FATHER RIEGEL.

Robert Bryan Was Indicted — Others Under Arrest.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—The grand jury indicted Robert Bryan for the murder of Father Riegel, the Roman Catholic priest whose death occurred last Saturday morning, after "knockout drops" had been given him with a view to rob him. Bryan is in the Tombs prison, New York, awaiting the arrival of requisition papers.

The indictment was the first against any of the six now under arrest in connection with the crime.

EVENTS IN BRIEF.

Secretary Hay was reported as improving.

Joseph Blanco, stone contractor, suicided at Beaver Falls, Pa.

About 200 employes struck at Atlantic tube works, Beaver Falls, Pa.

A fire in the Cudahy mansion at Omaha was suspected to be of incendiary origin.

A charter was granted at Dover, Del., to the Duane company, of Beaver Falls, Pa. Capital stock, $100,000.

Allegheny War Veterans' association, at meeting in Allegheny City, Pa., called on State Representative Neeb to support Quay.

A naval board recommended a change of the naval station from Port Royal, S. C., to a point near Charleston, S. C.. Rear Admiral Sumner dissented favoring a retention at Port Royal.

Andrew Selters, aged 34 years, was killed by falling coal at the mines at Salineville, O. He was a highly respected citizen and a musician of note. He is survived by a widow and two children.

At a meeting of the Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln league Congressman Lentz announced that one of the speakers at the banquet to be given under the auspices of the league at Columbus, O., on Feb. 12, would be William Jennings Bryan.

After terrible suspense, all of the passengers and crew of the French steamer Russie, from Oran, Algeria, which stranded near Faraman, France, during a violent storm Monday, were safely landed Friday.

Special orders emanating from the department of Cuba contained the records of 22 courts martial of privates, charged with drunkenness, absence without leave, forging passes and other offenses, "to take prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The obsequies at Weimar of the Grand Duke Charles Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, who died Jan. 5, were imposing. The ceremonies were attended by representatives of Emperor William, the foreign courts and numerous military and other deputations.

Ex-President Cleveland, Captain Robley D. Evans, Captain P. B. Lamberton and General Anson G. McCook came up from the Santee Gun club preserves to Georgetown, S. C., and, boarding their private car Iolanthe, left for their homes. Mr. Cleveland looked ruddy and in excellent health.

The adjutant general received a cable message Friday from General MacArthur, at Manila, saying that the transport Sheridan sailed Thursday with 27 officers and 654 enlisted men of the Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry and that the transports Logan and Lenox arrived at Manila on Thursday.

WARRANT FOR RUHLIN

His Case May Be Brought Before Grand Jury.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR PRIZE FIGHT

Ministers, Women's Clubs and Other Organizations Active at Cincinnati. Prominent Lawyers Assert Fight Would Be Illegal—Reason For Ruhlin Warrant.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—The attorneys of the Evangelical association, of this city, have a warrant ready for the arrest of Gus Ruhlin, who has an engagement to appear at the Irwin matinee here next Sunday and at the performance during the week while he is in training here. The Ohio statute makes it a felony to be in training in the state for a prize fight, and under this section the opponents of the fight propose to begin with the prosecution of Ruhlin, even to the extent of taking his case before the grand jury, which is in session.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—The directors of the Saengerfest Athletic association of Cincinnati expressed the fullest determination last night that the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight would be pulled off here Feb. 15, but the preponderance of public sentiment was to the contrary.

The ministers held an enthusiastic meeting Friday and the women's clubs and other organizations, opposing the fight, were unusually active. The Saengerfest directors gave out the following last night:

"The members of the Saengerfest Athletic Association company today requested of Mayor Fleischmann the immediate issuance of a permit. The mayor declined to issue the permit now, but reaffirmed his promise and assured the committee that he would issue the permit two days before the date of the proposed contest. The directors yet hold that the contest can and will take place in Cincinnati on Feb. 15."

It was understood that the only kind of a permit that Mayor Fleischmann would give, even two days in advance of the date, would be one that would come under the Ohio law and allow the directors to take the chances in proceeding under that permit.

In addition to the conference Friday between counsel, there was an informal meeting of the members of the bar, and an opinion was sent to Mayor Fleischmann, signed by 12 leading attorneys, including Judge Judson Harmon, who was attorney general of the United States under the Cleveland administration, and other ex-judges, and notably Hon. John W. Warrington, formerly one of the most noted corporation counsels. This opinion holds that for the past 12 years the laws of Ohio have been very severe against prize fights, the only exception being for sparring exhibitions under the auspices of bona fide athletic clubs. These attorneys hold that a contest for the championship of the world would not be held by any court to be a sparring exhibition, and it further points out that the Saengerfest Athletic club was incorporated after the articles of agreement were signed by Jeffries and Ruhlin.

BE EVEN WITH CARNEGIE.

Steel and Soft Coal Trusts Back of Projected Road—Great Lake Harbor Planned.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—A local paper said:

"It develops that the Steel Trust and the Pittsburg Coal company, better known as the Soft Coal Trust, are behind the recently incorporated Pittsburg, Youngstown and Cleveland Railroad company.

"The new road will extend from Pittsburg to Willoughby, 15 miles east of Cleveland. Great docks will be built on the lake near the latter place, a fine harbor will be made near Mentor, and an immense coal and ore storage plant built.

"Right freight rates and the handling of coal and other cars by the railroads in the interests of the Carnegie company, it is said, are among the causes leading up to the trust's move.

"The interested companies will be able to control freight rates and cars, which will carry ore to Pittsburg and return with coal. They will transport their manufactured products on their own cars from Pittsburg to the lakes and thence to the great lake ports on the ships the American and Federal Steel companies have lately bought."

QUAY REACHED HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature Expected to Reconvene Monday Evening.

Harrisburg, Jan. 12.—Colonel M. S. Quay returned from Washington with United States Senator Penrose and may remain in Harrisburg until after the senate and house ballot separate on Tuesday for United States senator. Mr. Quay declined to discuss the situation, except to repeat his previous declaration that he would be elected on the first ballot and that it would not be necessary for the two bodies to ballot jointly on Wednesday.

Insurance Commissioner Durham and Representatives Voorhees, of Philadelphia, and Bliss, of Delaware, are also here to assist Colonel Quay in the direction of his campaign. The senate and house will reconvene on Monday evening, and it is expected that a majority of the members will reach here Sunday night.

West Virginia Senate.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 12.—In the state senate, President Smith and Clerk Harris announced appointments. Nearly 25 bills were introduced.

The President Was Better.

Washington, Jan. 12.—It was stated at the white house that the president continued to improve and that no fever or other unfavorable conditions had appeared.

ULTIMATUM TO REBELS.

Civil Officers In Several Philippine Towns Threaten to Help Americans—Fighting in Mindanao.

Manila, Jan. 12.—The campaign in Northern Mindanao was directed personally by Brigadier General Kobbe, with headquarters at Cagayan. Colonel Bucklimer, with five companies of the Twenty eighth regiment, swept the country and destroyed Filipino strongholds in the vicinity of Santa Ana.

Major Case, of the Fortieth regiment, was operating in the mountainous region of Southwest Cagayan. He destroyed several strongholds and captured some prisoners.

Minor captures and surrenders continued in Luzon.

The civil officers in several towns in Zambales province met at San Antonio recently and signed an ultimatum to send to the insurgent leaders, notifying the insurgents that they will be paid 30 pesos apiece for rifles and liberal if they agreed to keep quiet, setting forth that since General MacArthur's proclamation it is impossible to any longer contribute assistance, and announcing that if the insurgents did not return to their homes by Jan. 30 they would be considered enemies of their people, who would then assist the Americans to pursue them.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Question of Teaching Argued Before the Philippines Commission.

Manila, Jan. 12.—Public discussion of the bill to establish a department of public instruction developed a contest on the question of religion in public schools. Interest centered in the section permitting priests and ministers to teach religion for half an hour three times weekly, outside of school hours, provided the parents express a written desire for such instruction, and prohibiting teachers from conducting religious exercises or teaching religion. The directors of the Federal party were represented by a committee, who, although Catholics, argued strongly in favor of the elimination of the section. They declared that the use of the school houses for religious purposes was contrary to the United States constitution and also to the platforms of the American parties and the Philippine Federal party, and was certain to cause discord.

Representatives of the Central Catholic society, who appeared in behalf of permitting religious instruction in the schools, said they did not assume to represent the Filipinos politically, but religiously. They asked time for the preparation of a reply and were given until Monday.

REAPPORTIONMENT PASSED.

Senate Adopted the House Bill—Ready for the President's Signature. Army Bill Debated.

Washington, Jan. 12.—During the senate session a vigorous attack was made upon that portion of are army reorganization bill which confers upon the president discretionary power to increase the strength of the army to the maximum limit fixed by the bill. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, began the attack and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the president, and expressed astonishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power ever would be abused. Mr. Bacon declared he would rather see his party condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than to see such authority placed in the hands of the president. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as high as that of captain in the regular establishment was adopted.

Just before adjournment Mr. Carter, of Montana, called up the bill apportioning the representatives of the United States among the several states. Without debate it was passed precisely as it came from the house. It now goes to the president for his signature.

PROTESTED TO VENEZUELA.

United States Desire Venezuelan Courts to Decide Asphalt Squabble.

Washington, Jan. 12.—This government remonstrated against the seeming determination of the Venezuelan authorities to take executive cognizance of the asphalt rights, instead of leaving the case to the decision of the judicial branch.

The desire of this government from the outset has been that the matter be left to the court, and it has sought to impress this view upon the Venezuelan government. But the latest advices have indicated to officials that Venezuela inclines to take executive authority over the subject. The United States has therefore remonstrated against such exercise of executive authority.

170 SPECIAL PENSION BILLS.

Most Important Passed In the House Was to Increase General Rice's Pension.

Washington, Jan. 12.—One hundred and seventy special pension bills were passed during the session of the house. The most important was one to increase the pension of General Americus V. Rice from $36 to $100. General Rice was wounded several times during the Civil War and lost a leg at Vicksburg. He was formerly a member of congress from Ohio and was the author of the arrearages of pensions act. The senate had passed a bill to increase his pension to $60 and the house raised the amount to $100.

Nor New Philippines Naval Station.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long received a cable dispatch from Admiral Remey, announcing that the board of officers convened to select the most suitable site in the Philippines for a permanent naval station, fixed upon Olongapo, on Subig bay. As a result of this recommendation Mr. Long sent to congress a recommendation that $1,000,000 be appropriated for beginning work on the proposed new naval station.

AN EXPORT TAX.

Carlisle So Characterized the Porto Ricon Tariff.

FORBIDDEN BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Stated That the United States Supreme Court Had So Decided on Two Different Occasions — Some Other Points Griggs Previously Further Argued.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Attorney General Griggs resumed his argument before the United States supreme court. During the course of his argument he said in part that the application of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise and in many places unprofitable. A rule of uniformity in internal taxes, he said, could be established when to be applied to contiguous states, as the states were governed by similar laws and similar conditions. But when it came to applying those taxes to widely separated territories, inhabited by polyglot races, a wide discretion was necessary, and to endeavor to apply a system of internal taxes would be rather applying a straight jacket than constitution. So, he said, the correct rule required us to consider the uniformity of the states, but diversity was the necessary rule as to territories, because of diversity as to geography and racial characteristics observable in the territories. Continuing, he said congress should have discretion to impose only such taxes as the people could bear.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle argued on the other side of the question. His argument contained the following in part:

Mr. Carlisle at one point read the portions of the Porto Rican act establishing the rates of duty and disposition of the moneys collected, and said the court would see that on all goods from the United States to Porto Rico there should be levied 15 per cent of duties on foreign goods, with the internal revenue of Porto Rico added, and that goods from Porto Rico to the United States enter upon the payment of 15 per cent of customs, with internal revenue only added when the goods are of Porto Rico manufacture, while goods from other countries paying the Porto Rico internal revenue may come into this country without other internal revenue tax.

An import is something, he said, coming from a foreign country. Porto Rico cannot be a foreign country, for its courts send appeals to this body. This is, therefore, not an import tax, but an export tax upon goods sent out of these states, and there are two specific prohibitions against such export duties. Opinions of the court were read to show that that tribunal had held that no duty might be laid on exports from one state to another as to a foreign country.

Following this, Mr. Carlisle argued that there could be no export duty, and said that there must be fixed some time, when Porto Rico ceased to be foreign territory, and even with that point he urged that the tax must be considered unconstitutional. If congress could levy export duties, he said, there could be as many rates of duty as there are states or territories, for there is no provision for uniformity or export taxation.

Argument was made that the tax was an export tax, and as such in direct violation of the constitution of the United States.

Further along the ex-secretary said in part: "We deny that congress has any right to impose any such tax upon the trade between the states and territories. Congress may regulate commerce and may govern the territory, but under the guise of governing that territory may not govern the states of New York or Pennsylvania. When it places a tax upon the goods taken to Porto Rico it is governing the state. The limitation must follow every power."

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton	8 00 10 00
Corn	35–40
Oats	22 25
Clover Seed	5 50–6 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed,)	18–18
Wool (washed)	25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	10
Apples	60–75
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	70
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20–22
Eggs (fresh)	22
Chickens, live, per lb	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Pepsin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst cases of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

Itchness of the skin, horrible plague. Everyone is afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure —Doan's Ointment. 50 cents.

THINK TWICE.

It will Amply Repay Residents of Massillon to Follow this Citizen's Advice.

Did ever the old adage "think twice and act once" appear as much to the point? Can it be driven home more effectly?

The majority of our readers have seen the opinions of and experience with Doan's Kidney Pills expressed in our Massillon papers by Mrs. John L. Schandel, of Grape street. Nearly four years from the date that the opinions first appeared in the Massillon newspapers she was again interviewed and gave the following for publications:

"Mr. Schandel's faith in Doan's Kidney Pills is even greater today than it was in 1896, when, after procuring a supply at Baltzly's drug store, he told the people of Massillon through our newspapers that they had cured him of an attack of inflammation of the bladder. Not only does Mr. Schandel emphatically endorse Doan's Kidney Pills but he knows of a great many in the shops who are just as enthusiastic about the results obtained from that remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. Chas W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. Rider & Snyder.

Quality and not quantity makes De Witt's Little Early Risers such valuable liver pills. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

After LaGrippe—What?

Usually a racking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the "grippe cough" and make you strong and well. Rider & Snyder.

Every family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

Save doctors' bills by giving Foley's Honey and Tar to infants and children in time to prevent pneumonia or croup, which are fatal to so many thousands of babies. Rider & Snyder.

Lagrippe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these coughs. Rider & Snyder.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 1, 1900.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it.
Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

Such Little pills as De Witt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

GOSHEN, Ill.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.
Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Francis L. Sales, of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." Rider & Snyder.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about 'yself and dyspepsia mailed free.
Prepared by E. C DeWITT & CO., Chicago.
Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W Tremont St.
Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main Street.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Jacob Kemery, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 27th day of December, 1900.
SAMUEL B. STERN,
Executor

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Several smallpox suspects are reported to be under quarantine at Orangeville.

Miss Era Carothers, of Ravenna, is the guest of Miss Bessie Vickery in South Erie street.

Mrs. C. B. Allman, Mrs. T. C. Putman and William Paul left Wednesday for Riverside, Cal., where they will spend the winter.

Early next month the annual weighing of the mails will begin, and a small army of extra mail messengers will be placed on the trains.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of the Presbyterian church at Canal Fulton, has tendered his resignation, after serving the congregation for more than sixteen years.

The next meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Miss Louisa Meyer, 1615 West Tuscarawas street, Canton, on Wednesday, January 16.

The Massillon Lodge of Elks initiated eight candidates at their hall Wednesday evening. After the ceremonies a social session was held. O. E. Young acted in the capacity of toastmaster and short speeches were made by a number of the members.

J. F Stark, who has been the secretary to General Manager Robert Blickensderfer, of the W. & L. E., has been appointed chief clerk of the purchasing department of the road. He has, in fact, been practically placed in charge of the department.

It is said that in the early spring the Pennsylvania Company will put a train on the branch to run to Cleveland. The train will go by the way of Clinton and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway. It will make the run to Cleveland in two hours.

The Akron Democrat says that Thos. L. Childs, promoter of the Akron-Canton electric line, has notified the county commissioners that he will file a certified check for $1,500 with the board next week. The check must be filed by February 1, or the franchise will be forfeited

A charter, granted to the East Liverpool & Youngstown railway on Friday is for an electric line from Youngstown to East Liverpool via Lisbon. This is the second trolley line projected over a part of this route during the past year. The other is run from Salem to East Liverpool.

Miss Rosa Anne Heather and John Webster were married at 6.30 p. m., Thursday, at St Paul's parsonage, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. They were attended by Miss Sophia Heather and C. V. Kerstetter. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Webster were driven to the home of the bride's parents, in Washington avenue, where a reception was held

Christian Ruof, landlord of the Zoar hotel, and well known in the city, was a visitor in Massillon Friday. Mr. Ruof said that the usual plans were being made for the accommodation of summer boarders. The last distribution of the property of the Zoar society has been made, and the village is now no different in its municipal government from any other Ohio town. The present mayor is Jacob Sturm. L. Zimmerman, who makes frequent visits to this city, was Mr Sturm's predecessor

The framework of the Columbia roundhouse is up, and before spring the building will be completed. There will be ten stalls in the house The track which runs through the old washout house has been extended and now connects with the east lead, so that the engines after coming into the house can be run out either way This will be an advantage, as at present all the engines sent out to take trains have to go onto the main track. If there is a train on one of the tracks in the east end of the yard, the engine has to run out to the main track [illegible] get a

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

BRIEFS FROM BOLIVAR

BOLIVAR Jan 10 Miss Blanche Lash, of Canton, spent Sunday in Bolivar.

Protracted meeting commenced Sunday night at the English Lutheran church and will be in progress for at least two weeks.

William Kienzel left for Bellefonte, Pa., Tuesday, after a week's visit with relatives here

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Weaver and family, of Canton, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs D. F. Lash.

John Reed and sister, Miss Emma Reed, of Canal Dover, visited at the home of John Haglock on Saturday.

Several of our most prominent business men were at New Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr and Mrs. Charles Ecker left Tuesday for Akron, which they will make their future home.

MASS SCHOOL CONVENTION.

School Officials and Friends of Education to Meet Jan. 19.

CANTON, O., January 2, 1901.

To the Friends of Education of Stark County, Ohio.

At the suggestion of the state school commissioner in his last annual report, the executive board of the Stark County Teachers' Association has arranged for a mass convention of the school officials and friends of education of the county, to be held in the high school building, Canton, O., Saturday, January 19, 1901.

The object and advantages of such meetings are well stated by the commissioner as follows: "The state association of the members of the boards of education in its recent session made a recommendation which has in it much possibility of good. It was urged that each county hold once a year, at the county seat, a conjoint convention of the school boards members, the county examiners and representative teachers, to discuss the condition of education in the county. A day spent in this manner once a year will produce a better educational sentiment, better compensation for teachers, better school facilities."

The executive board recognizes the importance of school officials meeting for the consideration of problems of school administration, and believes that much good will result from the discussion of questions of common interest. The expediency of forming a permanent organization and of holding regular meetings will be considered. We know of no better way to secure uniformly systematic and progressive work in the public schools of the county. A large attendance is desired.

O. W. KURTZ,
JOHN M. SARVER,
W. W. DELAP,
WILLIAM JOHNS,
FRANK N. SWEITZER,
Executive Board.

Following is the programme to be followed at the convention:

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Address of Welcome, ...
..... Major Frank Baird, Canton
Response.....Hon. M. O. Sherer, Louisville
Supervision of Public Schools.....
..... Supt E. A. Jones, Massillon
.....Mr. J. A. Burkholder, Canal Fulton
Greater Efficiency in Teachers.....
.....Henry Bixler, Esq., Middlebranch
.....Supt. J. A. Syler, New Berlin

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:00.

Miscellaneous Business.

School Legislation ....
Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, State School Commissioner, Hon. R. A. Pollock, N. Lawrence
Improvement of Public Schools.....
..... Mr. O. E. Smith, Pierce
.....Mr. J. O. Wilhelm, Marlboro

SAT DOWN TO REST

A Railway Train Brings Death to R. Owens.

WALKING FROM JUSTUS.

Was on His Way to His Home at Navarre Station When the Accident Occurred on the C., L. & W. Tracks—The Father of a Large Family—Miner by Occupation.

It is supposed that Richard Owens fell asleep as he sat upon the end of a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway tie to rest, a half mile north of Justus, Friday evening. The engineer of the south bound passenger train which left Massillon shortly after 8 o'clock, peering through the cab window, saw the man in his dangerous position, but could not bring the train to a stop in time to prevent striking him. Owens was unconscious when the trainmen carried him into the baggage coach. When the train reached Justus, Dr. Lowe was summoned, and everything possible was done to save the injured man's life. Death occurred at 10 o'clock. The wheels did not pass over Owens. There were few marks of injury on his body.

Owens had been in Justus all Friday afternoon He resided near Navarre station, between Justus and Massillon. Two young men accompanied him when he started on his walk to his home, and when they left him, it is said, they cautioned him to walk at the side of the tracks and to be particularly watchful of the passenger train which they knew was almost due. Owens was nearly 70 years old, and was the father of a large family. He was a miner, and was well known in this district.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

The merited reputation for curing piles, sores and skin diseases acquired by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, has led to the making of worthless counterfeits. Be sure to get only Dewitt's Salve. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

WORK OF A FIRE BUG

Theory Concerning Destruction of Mill.

SCOFFED AT BY MR. NEAL.

He Says No Man Could Have Any Motive for Doing Such a Thing—Story of Councilman Jacoby, Who Witnessed the Mysterious Appearance and Disappearance of Lights.

Circumstances which led persons in the vicinity of the Neal flour mill on the night that it was destroyed to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin have been discussed with to Mr. Neal, who scoffs at the idea. These individuals say that the appearing and disappearing of a light at various windows, long before the fire was discovered, could have been made by a person with a lantern in his hand moving in the mill. The lights were always observed in the upper stories.

Mr. Neal, however, says he knows of no man who could have any motive for doing such a thing, and that furthermore there was absolutely no way in which the mill could have been entered. All the doors and windows were found locked by the firemen, who were obliged to break them in to gain entrance. The coming and going of lights, as was stated previously, is accounted for by those who will not accept the theory of incendiarism as having been caused by the operation of the automatic sprinkling devices. The water, it is argued, would extinguish the fire at one point but was unable to prevent its breaking out at another.

Councilman Jacoby, watchman at the works of W. R. Harrison & Company, who was one of the first to discover the fire, clings to the theory of incendiarism. He saw the light first at one window and then at an other in a way that hardly indicated a fire. Disappearing at one window it would remain hidden until appearing at another, precisely as if someone with a lantern were moving about in the place. Why, however, an incendiary should select the third floor and take a lantern along are questions not easily answered. Mr. Jacoby attaches importance to the fact that the fire occurred on the first night in a long time that the mill was shut down. Lack of coal had forced a suspension of operations.

Councilman Jacoby believes that the board of trade should offer some assistance to Mr. Neal. "Mr. Neal," said he, yesterday, "made this city a greater wheat market than it has been since the old times. He gave steady employment to men. He improved and enlarged his plant, and every improvement of this kind is a benefit to any town. We cannot afford to see him leave Massillon."

The insurance adjusters have not yet arrived. There is little that was connected with the mill that will ever be of use again. Mr. Neal has made no estimate of his loss, and cannot until the insurance is adjusted. He does not expect the insurance to cover more than one-third of the loss. Mr. Neal has opened an office in the cooper shop, a small building standing near the mill site.

ROBBERS AT BELLAIRE.

Belmont County Infirmary Burns Down.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—A thousand dollars' worth of furs were stolen by burglars this morning from Blum Brothers' store.

The insane building of the Belmont county infirmary burned yesterday. Of the twenty-nine inmates, all were rescued but one. Robert Merriam, an old man, was burned to death.

OHIO'S OLDEST EDITOR.

Frederick Wickham, of Norwalk, Passes Away.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The Hon. Frederick Wickham, of the Norwalk Reflector, the oldest editor in Ohio, died this morning after a long illness, aged 82 years. He leaves twelve children, of whom the Hon. Charles P Wickham, ex-member of Congress, is one.

BIG ORDER FOR COAL.

Canadian Government Buys One Hundred Thousand Tons.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Local bidders here have received orders from the Canadian government to deliver, by April next, one hundred thousand tons of Pennsylvania bituminous coal at St. Johns, N. B., Halifax and other coast points.

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Man Kills His Wife and Son, Then Himself.

NEW YORK, Jan 12.—[By Associated Press]—Louis Currier cut his wife's throat this morning, broke his son's skull with a baseball bat, took paris green, and then cut his throat with a razor. All three are dead.

Lingering La Grippe Cough.

G. Vacher, 157 Osgood street, Chicago, says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe, and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50-cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Price 25c. and 50c. Rider & Snyder.

PRISONER PARDONED.

Due to the Untiring Efforts of a Sister.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Mount, who retires from office next Monday, today pardoned William W. Kennedy, sentenced for life in 1885 for the murder of David Baker, at Greensburg, Ind. Kennedy was paroled in 1897, and has been attached to the sanitary service in Havana, Cuba. His pardon was due to his sister, who has been untiring in her efforts. She even disguised herself as a tramp, in man's garb, and traveled over the country, interviewing tramps in the hope of finding a clue to the real murderer.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Manchester Leaves the Medical Staff.

HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

A Woman Physician May be Given the Position—Next Meeting of the Trustees at Columbus—Health Good at the Institution.

Dr. W. C. Manchester, who recently resigned his position as first assistant physician of the Massillon state hospital, left this afternoon for New York, where he will take a post graduate course in the Polyclinic medical college. Dr. Manchester has been connected with the institution for the past thirteen months. The matter of filling the vacancy caused by his departure will be attended to at the next regular meeting of the board of trustees. In all probability Dr. Findley will be advanced to the place occupied by Dr. Manchester, and a physician will be selected to fill the lower position. There is a strong probability that a woman will be selected. In fact, the law makes the employment of a woman mandatory, but in the case of the Massillon institution it has not been held to apply up to the present time as the place has been in the organization stage. The board may feel that the time has now come for the selection of a woman and act accordingly. There are already several applicants for the position.

After the conclusion of the patients' dance in the amusement hall Friday night, Dr. Findlay in a short speech presented Dr. Manchester with a beautiful office desk in the name of the officers and employes of the institution. The latter was taken completely by surprise, but accepted the token of friendship and good will in a few fitting words. Dr. Manchester delivered his last lecture to the class of which he has charge Friday afternoon.

The work on the new amusement hall progresses slowly. The building is in such shape that inclement weather is not a serious hindrance to progress. The new stable north of the administration building is about completed and is occupied. There the horses are quartered in the most approved modern style.

On Wednesday night the patients were entertained with a stereopticon entertainment. The long winter is materially shortened by pleasures of this kind.

On the 23d of the month the state conference of superintendents, trustees and stewards will be held at the Chittenden Hotel in Columbus. At that meeting the principal subject discussed will be "The Care of the Chronic Insane." This is a subject which has been receiving the attention of the men interested in the care and cure of the unfortunate class for a number of years. All the superintendents attending the conference will contribute information on the subject, and the conference will be a very interesting one. On the same day, at the close of the conference, the trustees of the Massillon state hospital will hold their regular monthly business meeting, at which the matter of the new buildings may be discussed. On the 15th of February the appropriation for this purpose becomes available. Under the law, buildings have to be advertised for thirty days. If the matter is taken up at the meeting this month the funds will be available by the time further steps can be taken. The appropriation provides for the erection of two cottages. These will in all probability be cottage F and the first one of the cottages to be built south of the infirmary. These cottages will not be lettered like the ones that are already up, but will be numbered. The two buildings will have a capacity of 150 patients.

The epidemic of grip has not affected the hospital as yet, although its advent is looked for at any time. Considering the weather and general health of people in this part of the state, the patients are in excellent condition. Very few cases of illness aside from the chronic cases exist in the institution.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.

BOY at Bahney's Book Store, 20 East Main street

GIRL—A reliable girl to do general house work in a family of three. Apply to Mrs. Theodore Focke, 144 E. Oak street.

FOR RENT.

HALLS—Two halls suitable for lodges, 2d and third floors in the new Kelster building. See S. Burd.

HOUSE—A five-roomed house on East Plum street. Inquire at 242 E. Main St.

HOUSE—A seven-roomed house on Edna street; gas, city and cistern water. Inquire of Wm. Schrock, corner of Edna and Green streets.

HOUSE—A seven-roomed house on Park street. Inquire at 60 Plum street.

HOUSE—Nine room house, corner North and High streets. Possession given on December 10 W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 South Erie street.

STOREROOM and building now occupied as a clothing house by C. M. Whitman, No. 18 South Erie street, will be for rent on April 1, 1901. P. H. Young.

STORE ROOM—The store room occupied by Wade Bros. meat market will be for rent on April 1, 1901. Inquire of J. R. Dangler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESSES, ladies' tailor made suits, jackets remodeled, genuine French accordeon plaiting also baby accordeon plaits for light goods, such as silks, mousseline de sole, etc. 1[illegible] E Tremont street, two doors from East street.

Read the "want" columns daily

FOR SALE.

DWELLINGS—Several dwellings for sale in different parts of the city; also a few business properties, among them, the Mrs. Mary Tipping property, No. 83 West Main street. See J. E. Johns. Insurance office No. 13 E. Main street.

HARD COAL BURNER—In good condition. Inquire at this office.

HOUSE—A six-roomed house No. 40, Park street. Inquire at the premises. Lewis Spuhler.

HOUSE—The Harding house on East Oak and McLain streets; all modern improvements in the house. For terms, inquire of Wm. J. Ricks.

HOUSES—One ten-roomed house, corner Main and Cedar streets, price $4,000, easy payments; one five-roomed house on West Main street, close to C., L. & W depot, price $1,800, easy payments; four-roomed house on Warwick street, price $650, easy payments; lot on Wood street, price $175. S. Burd.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—All my household goods for sale cheap if sold at once. Inquire of Mrs Arnold, 105 Akron street.

STOVE—Large round Oak parlor stove, suitable for office or large room; also open coal stove cheap at 155 East Main St.

TWO HOUSES, one brick, one frame, No. 64 and 68 Chestnut street. All conveniences. Inquire at 64 Chestnut street.

LOST

PURSE—Containing money, tool checks, breath perfume and three keys. Finder please leave with The Independent Co. and get reward.

WATCH—Gold watch, between Bahney's book store and McLain street. Finder please return to Bahney's book store and receive a reward.

HUMBERGER'S

Special Closing Prices FOR SATURDAY.

Bargains All Over The Store.

50 pieces Fleeced Wrapper Goods worth 10c for.....5c
50 pieces 1 yd. wide Percales, Dark styles worth 10c for.....5c
2 cases Good Prints (Standard) 3c a yd. Strait Best Prints.....5c
Lancaster Ginghams.....5c
2 cases Ladies' Fleeced Underwear worth 50c for.....29c
200 Fancy Pillows for.....29c
1 Lot Ladies' Jackets worth from $5 to $10 for.....$2.00
1 Lot New Stylish Capes worth from $8 to $10 for.....$4.00
1 Lot Jackets up-to-date styles worth from $10 to $15 for....$5.00
100 Ladies' Suits, fine tailor made, all styles. Cut right in two.

JUST HALF PRICE.

150 pieces of Furs left, including Jackets, Scarfs, Muffs, colarettes at JUST HALF PRICE.

Cold weather coming, now is your chance,
50 Carpet Sweepers 50c,
Blankets, Dress Goods etc. all Reduced,

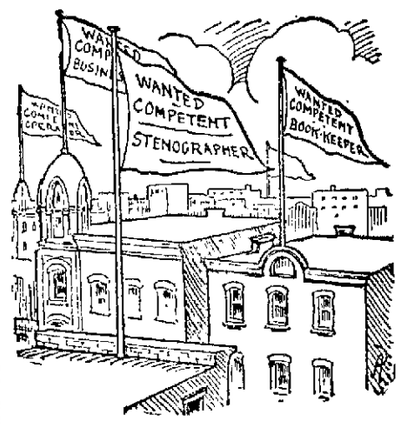
We have done the Fur Business of the county during the last month and to close out the balance of the stock we make the above terrible cut.

HUMBERGERS.

WARWICK BLOCK, MASSILLON.

MID-WINTER TERM ..OPENS THIS WEEK...

Massillon Actual Business College.
FULL PARTICULARS FREE.



ALL READY

Graduates from our college are ready to fill the most exacting office position. They are familiar with perfect typewriting, as well as being equipped with a general office information.

We fit you for good positions. Our courses of study include everything essential to a thorough knowledge of business transactions.

FOLEY'S Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds, hoarseness and croup, bronchitis and la grippe. Pleurisy, pneumonia and consumption are prevented by Foley's Honey and Tar. Asthma and consumption, even the worst cases, are always relieved by Foley's Honey and Tar, and in the early stages it cures them. The proof that it has done these things is on file with your druggist. We guarantee it to do all these things.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T

Note: There is nothing "just as good" or "just the same" as Foley's Honey and Tar, although there are substitutes on which dealers make more profit.

BANNER SALVE cures piles. It's guaranteed.

Rider & Snyder, Druggists.

Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books.

A general line of Office Supplies at BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE.

20 East Main Street.

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